

(Continued from page 211.)

Pose when I speak of thee. Yes, language is too poor, too meagre, to shadow forth that deeply cherished pent up love which in my bosom lives for thee. O, why wast thou spared that I might flee to thee for that unfailing sympathy, that wise and interested counsel which I am ever longing for.

Yet when all timid and trembling I encounter the ills and dangers of life, my almost fainting heart is cheered by the sweet thought that thou art near—

"Yes, mother mine, I feel thy care,
In danger o'er me thrown."

And when I seek my quiet room to offer up the morning or evening sacrifice, and by love and faith draw near to Heaven: then 'tis sweet to think that thy unfettered spirit too is there.

LEONORA.

Sackville, July 16th, 1852.

These lines were handed to us yesterday, and we insert them as they are, not knowing the author, and shall be always glad to receive any information that will be likely to relieve and gladden the hearts of the friends of the late beloved one.

THE LATE REV. E. D. VERY.

He hath gone to his grave in peace—
He sleeps with the pious dead—
His toils and cares forever cease,
And every grief is fled,
And mid the countless throng,
Redeemed by atoning blood,
He sings the exulting song
Of praise to a pardoning God;
And the grave shall yet restore
The form of the sainted one,—
O then let us weep no more,
That he to his rest has gone.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship *Asia*, arrived at New-York on Thursday last. She brings 65 passengers and London and Liverpool dates of the 3d July.

The Cotton market is dull, but there is no change in quotations. Sales of the week 52,000 bales.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is by no means active, but demands for Yarns equal productions, and prices firm—fine quality fabrics maintain rates, but heavy goods tend downward.

Parliament was prorogued on Thursday, by the Queen in person.

A Terrible Riot took place at Stockport on Tuesday night, between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. Sixty persons were carried wounded to the Hospital, and one man was killed. Several houses were torn down and the Catholic Chapel sacked; the organ, altar and furniture burned in a bonfire, and nothing left standing but the bare walls. The military was called out and succeeded in quelling the riot.

The riot grew out of the ill-feeling engendered by the Queen's recent proclamation against Roman Catholic processions.

The electioneering will now commence in earnest. The most reliable estimate of the complexion of the new parliament sets it down thus—Ministerialists 376, Opposition 398, with a floating balance of 114 liberal Conservatives, one half of which may be counted against the Ministry.

The telegraphic cable between Dublin and Holyhead does not work, and a surveying party are engaged in searching for the injury.

A diamond weighing 400 carats has been given to the East India Company by the Nizam of Hyderabad, in part payment of a debt. It is nearly twice as large as the Koh-i-noor.

A collision occurred on the river Thames between steamer *Duchess of Kent*, with 200 passengers, and an Antwerp steamship. The former sunk in eight minutes; it is thought some few of the passengers are lost.

Dates from Australia are to April 22d, and are very favourable. Five arrivals at Liverpool from that country in one week brought 60,000 ounces in gold.

Otto Goldschmidt, Esq., and Madame Goldschmidt have left London for the Continent.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I am induced by considerations of public policy to release you at an earlier period than usual from your legislative duties. The zeal and diligence, however, with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary labors, have enabled me, in this comparatively short session, to give my assent to many measures of high importance, and I trust of great paramount advantage.

I receive from all foreign powers assurances that they are animated by the most friendly disposition towards this country; and I entertain a confident hope that the amicable relations happily subsisting between the principal European States may be so firmly established, as under Divine Providence to secure to the world a long continuance of the blessings of peace; to this great end my attention will be unremittingly directed.

I rejoice that the final settlement of the affairs of Holstein Schleswig, by the general concurrence of the powers chiefly interested, has removed one cause of recent difference and of future anxiety.

The amicable termination to the dissensions which have taken place between the Sublime

Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, affords a guarantee for the tranquility of the East and encouragement to the extension of commercial enterprise.

The refusal on the part of the King of Ava of redress justly demanded for insults and injuries offered to my subjects at Rangoon, has necessarily led to an interruption of friendly relations with that sovereign, and the promptitude and vigor with which the Governor-General of India has taken the measures rendered unavoidable, have merited my entire approbation, and I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction with which I have observed the conduct of all the naval and military forces, European and Indian, by whose valor and discipline the important capture of Rangoon and Martaban which have been accomplished, and in the hope which I entertain that those signal successes may lead to an early and honorable peace.

Treaties have been concluded by my naval commanders with the King of Dahomy and all the African chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin, for the total abolition of the slave trade, which at present is wholly suppressed upon that coast.

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measure which you have adopted for the better organization of the militia—a constitutional force which, being limited to purposes of internal defence, can afford no just ground for jealousy to neighbouring powers, but which in the event of any sudden and unforeseen disturbance of my foreign relations, would contribute essentially to the protection and security of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the liberal provisions which you have made for the exigencies of the public service. The expenditure which you have authorized shall be applied with a due regard to efficiency and economy.

The recent discoveries of extensive gold fields have produced in the Australian colonies a temporary disturbance of society requiring prompt attention. I have taken such steps as appear to be more urgently necessary for the mitigation of this most serious evil. I shall continue anxiously to watch the important results which must follow from these discoveries.

I have willingly concurred with you in an act which by rendering available to the service of these colonies the portion arising within them of the hereditary revenue placed at the disposal of Parliament on my accession to the throne may enable them to meet their necessarily increased expenditure.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I have gladly assented to the important bills which you have passed for effecting reforms long and anxiously desired in the practice and proceedings of the Superior Courts of law and Equity, and generally for improving the administration of justice. Every measure which simplifies the forms and diminishes the delay and expenses of legal proceedings, without introducing uncertainty of decision, impairing the authority of the courts, or lowering the high standard of the judicial bench, is a valuable boon conferred upon the community at large.

I hope that the measures which you have adopted for promoting the extramural internment of the dead, and for improving the supply of water, may be found effectual for the remedy of evils, the existence of which has long been a reproach to this great metropolis, and may conduce to the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

The extension of popular rights and legislative powers to my subjects resident in the colonies, is always to me an object of deep interest, and I trust that their present native institutions, which in concert with you I have secured for New Zealand, may promote the welfare and contentment of the population of that distant but most interesting colony, and confirm their loyalty and attachment to my crown.

It is my intention, without delay, to dissolve this present Parliament, and it is my prayer that in the exercise of the high functions which, according to our free constitution, will devolve upon the several constituencies, they may be directed by an all-wise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid me in my increased endeavors to sustain the honor and dignity of my crown; to uphold the Protestant institutions of the country, and the civil and religious liberty which is their natural result; to extend and improve the national education; to develop and encourage industry and science, and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of my people.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th instant, and sixty passengers. The most important news by this steamer is the Parliamentary elections which are now pending in England.

The cotton market was unchanged, with slight business, owing to the elections. Flour market dull. In Provisions a moderate business was doing.

The trade at Manchester was moderately favourable.

The weather in England was fine, and the crops throughout Europe generally were remarkably prosperous.

Money continued as abundant as ever, and discounts easy.

The Parliamentary elections were occupying their full share of public attention. Most of the English Borough members have been returned, the Counties having yet to elect.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England offers a prize of £1000, and the gold medal of the Society, for the discovery of a manure equal in fertilizing properties to the Peruvian Guano, and of which an unlimited supply can be furnished in England at £5 per ton.

Another failure is announced in the flax trade, viz., A. Duncan & Sons, of Dundee—liabilities £20,000, with small assets.

The British strangers recently imprisoned in Italy have arrived at Liverpool.

The latest accounts say that rumours of election riots having taken place at Dublin and Wigan, were current, but no particulars had been received.

FRANCE.—Rumours of changes in the ministry were again current. It is reported both in London and Paris that Louis Napoleon has informed the British Government that he is prepared to admit certain English staples into France on easy terms, provided the British import duty on French wines be repealed.

Several lamentable cases of hydrophobia are recorded in the Parisian papers.

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke has imposed an extra-tax on Wine and all other articles of consumption, except flour and oatmeal, and on domestic manufactured goods introduced in the cities of Pisa and Sienna.

A decree has been promulgated at Florence subjecting to military discipline young men who, owing to idle and irregular habits, were a burthen to their families and dangerous to public repose.

PORTUGAL.—The St. Ubes salt monopoly may now be considered suppressed, as English, American, Russian, and other vessels are loading upon the same terms as Portuguese.

SWITZERLAND.—The Sunderbund party in Freiburg have applied to the Federal Council against the measures taken to break up their organization. Should their demands be refused, they threaten to find means of redress other than those provided by the constitution.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—Many political arrests have taken place within a few days at Milan and Venice, owing it is said to the trivial circumstance of one of Mazzini's bank notes having been found by the Police while searching a house in Milan for smuggled goods.

HUNGARY.—Generals Dembinski and Sze-mere write to the Paris paper *Des Debats*, referring to Gorgey's book on the Hungarian war, and deny that they offered the Crown of Hungary to Russia. Gorgey himself, they say, was the only one by whom the proposal was ever made.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The steamship *Bosphorus* brings advices to the 29th of May. The Kaffir war presents no new feature, and seems to be as far from a termination as ever. Gen. Cathcart has established his head quarters at Fort Beaufort, and announced to the enemy that no terms would be listened to but submission, or retreat beyond the Kei river. More troops had been sent for, the present force being quite inadequate.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Riatea had been the scene of a conflict between the Republicans and the Royalists. The half bred native who was elected by the former as President *pro tem.*, was overpowered and forced to flee with his troops before the sudden assaults of the Royalists. The Republicans however rallied, received strong reinforcements, and marched against Queen Pomare's troops, repulsing them with considerable loss of life on both sides, and reinstating their President. Queen Pomare, hearing of the defeat of her troops, hastened in person to Riatea, to turn the tide of war. She was assailed with great fury, and barely escaped with her life, by taking refuge on board a French frigate. The vessel, Capt. Wilson reports, arrived at Lahaina, Maui, one of the group of Sandwich Islands, on the 15th ult., the day on which his vessel sailed from that port—having on board the Queen of the Society Islands, who has thus been forced to abdicate her throne. Captain W. reports that the Flight of Queen Pomare restored quiet and tranquility at Riatea. We shall await further intelligence from the Islands with much interest.

Madame Goldschmidt has transmitted £10,000 to the Swedish government, for the erection of schools in destitute districts.

CANADA.—The present population of Upper Canada is 935,455; Lower Canada, 874,110.

Total, 1,809,565. This is exclusive of the military and Indians.

SOAP.—If the civilization of a country is measured by the amount of soap used in it, as some philosopher contends, Great Britain is highly civilized. In England and Scotland, during the year ending the 5th of January last, there were 1,327,183 lbs. of silicated soap made, 184,725,265 lbs. of other hard soap, and 19,025,051 lbs. of soft soap. There were 317 licensed soap-makers—152 in England, 24 in Scotland, and 141 in Ireland.

WATER DRINKING.—Professor Silliman closed a recent Smithsonian lecture, by giving the following sensible advice to young men:—

"If, therefore, you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerves, and long life and power prolonged into old age, permit me to say, although I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks but water, and mild infusions of that fluid; shun tobacco and opium, and everything else that disturbs the moral state of the system; rely upon nutritious food and mild diluent drinks of which water is the basis, and you will need nothing beyond these things except rest, and the due moral regulation of your powers, to give you a long, happy, and useful life, and a serene evening at the close."

MONTREAL SUFFERERS.—At New-York on the 14th inst., a meeting of merchants and others was held in the Insurance buildings, Wall-street, in order to express the sympathy of the city for the sufferers in Montreal, and to devise the most effectual means of collecting and transmitting pecuniary relief to them. George Griswold, Esq., was called to the chair.—Committees were appointed for each Ward, to collect subscriptions, and active measures were in progress to afford substantial relief to the sufferers in their trying circumstances. \$10,000 had been forwarded to Montreal up to Saturday last, and another \$5000 was nearly ready.

The Mayor of Boston has issued a request for a public meeting to be held at the Merchants' Exchange in that city, on Thursday next, for the same laudable purpose.

A public meeting was held at Quebec on the 12th instant, to consider the subject of the Montreal fire, when, after addresses by the Episcopal and Catholic Bishops, Hon. Francis Hincks, and others, subscriptions were made in the room, in the brief space of a quarter of an hour, to the amount of £1,645—including £100 by the Governor General; Archbishop of Quebec, £100; Bishop Montan, £50; R. F. Caron, £100; Judge Panet, £100, &c.

The Quebec Gazette of the 12th says—"An extraordinary meeting of the Executive Council was held on Saturday, and a sum of £2,500 placed at the disposal of the committee for the relief of the sufferers, on the responsibility of the government."

The Hon. Daniel Webster is now on a visit to his farm in New-Hampshire. He arrived in Boston last week from Washington, and had a most splendid reception from an immense multitude of his fellow citizens, assembled on Boston Common. He was addressed by Mr. Stevenson, on behalf of the citizens, to which Mr. Webster replied in one of his most brilliant speeches.

On Wednesday, a man named John Hamilton, who has been employed for some time past in the saw mill owned by Dunham & Allen, in Carleton, was engaged in tightening a band; owing to the great velocity with which a six feet diameter drum was revolving, a portion of it—one quarter—flew off at a tangent, and struck the poor fellow on the head, frightfully mutilating and killing him instantly. We understand that the deceased was an industrious, worthy man, and that he leaves a wife and one child, to mourn their untimely loss.—*Chronicle.*

BROTHERLY SYMPATHY.—In the Report of the Anniversary Meeting of the Sackville Academy, contained in the *Wesleyan* of the 3rd inst., it is stated that the Principal, in his parting address to the Students, the term being closed, alluded in a most feeling manner to the calamitous event which had almost immediately succeeded the recent Anniversary Exercises at the Sister Institution of Acadia College, and which had clothed that Institution and so many families in the habiliments of mourning.

It will be pleasing to our own denomination as well as to the families concerned, that the kind sympathies of our Wesleyan brethren in reference to our recent visitation have been thus feelingly expressed at the meeting of that body at Sackville. Such expressions of kindness, as they are grateful to ourselves and honourable to them, must also ever meet the approval of our common Lord and Father. The different sections of the Christian Church must necessarily have much which calls for